



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

his adventures, which are confined to the period of the Texas revolution. In fact, the book is little more or less than the story of the revolution narrated in considerable degree in dialogue form. The writer adds little to its interest by imagination. He seems to have made a rather industrious study of his subject from the most accessible books and articles, and though the book contains many minor inaccuracies, he has followed his authorities with a good deal of fidelity. It is a stirring theme, and will no doubt meet the purpose for which it was written.

E. C. B.

History of Arizona. By Thomas Edwin Farish, Arizona historian. Volumes III and IV. (Phoenix: The state, 1916. \$3.50 net)

Volumes I and II of this work were noticed in the MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL REVIEW of September, 1916, when certain characteristics were pointed out, particularly a conspicuous lack of organization and the author's conception of history as a compilation of pioneer narratives and interviews. These qualities are carried consistently through the present volumes. A brief preface to volumes III and IV explains that the Arizona law creating the office of state historian requires him "to faithfully and diligently collect data of the events which mark the progress of Arizona from its earliest day to the present time, to the end that an accurate record may be preserved of those thrilling and heroic occurrences; that knowledge of the achievements of Arizona's trail blazers may not perish with the passing of her pioneers, but may be preserved and disseminated for the benefit of the present and future generations; that the names of those whose lives were and are identified with the establishment, the progress and the development of Arizona may be given just and lasting recognition." In the endeavor to comply "strictly with the letter of the law," says the historian, "I have gathered all authentic data obtainable, official and otherwise, relating to Arizona, and am embodying it in this History." The period covered by the two volumes is 1863-1868, and the list of chapter titles will give, perhaps, the fairest indication of the plan and contents of the books. Volume III contains: "Early opinions of Arizona," "Precious metals in Arizona," "Travels of Governor Goodwin's party," "Early territorial days," "The first territorial legislature" (two chapters), "Federal government's treatment of Arizona," "Early days of Prescott," "Conditions in Arizona in 1863 and 1864," "Population, early settlement, Indian troubles," "Indian troubles" (four chapters). Volume IV contains: "Conditions in 1865," "Early conditions in the territory" (three chapters), "The Arizona volunteer," "The Indians and the military" (two chapters), "The second legislative assembly," "The third

legislative assembly," "The courts," "Early settlements" (three chapters), "Mines and mining — possibilities of the territory — resumption of mail and stage lines," "The Catholic church in Arizona," "Early surveys," "The Colorado river Indian reservation." The volumes form an entertaining, but undiscriminating, source book, the raw materials for a history of Arizona; they probably fill the prescription of the statute which gave them birth, but they are not a history of Arizona.

E. C. B.

Taming of the Sioux. By Frank Fiske. (Bismarck, North Dakota: Bismarck Tribune, 1917, 186 p. \$1.50)

The spectacular military history of the Sioux forms an exceptional basis for popular writing, and it is but natural that writers will from time to time relate the story in a popular vein. Such literature finds abundant outlet in the changing and increasing population of the northwest, especially in those states where the Siouan history is somewhat local. To this category belongs Mr. Fiske's book which recites in a general, non-technical yet readable way, the military history of the Sioux nation since the Minnesota massacre. No attempt is made at accurate detailed statement; in but few cases is authority given, and no new material is presented. The author's approach is from the angle of readability. It is free from bias and the reader does not detect a desire on the part of the author to champion either the cause of the Indian or of the white.

The story follows accepted history quite closely and it is comparatively free from wild extravagant statements which so frequently characterize popular western history. At times, however, the author does not resist the temptation to tell "a good one" as is illustrated by his story of the wagon box fight. The treatment of the battle of the Little Big Horn is far too general even for a popular history; undercurrents such as treaties, affairs on the reservations, and food hardly enter into the story.

The book is of but little value to the student of plains history, but if it serves to keep alive a healthy interest in local history in the northwest, it will answer a good purpose.

M. L. WILSON

Cruise of the Corwin. Journal of the arctic expedition of 1881 in search of De Long and the Jeannette. By John Muir, edited by William Frederic Badè. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin company, 1917. 279 p. \$2.75 net)

Many persons still in active life recall vividly the tragic story of the *Jeannette* which, under the enthusiastic De Long in 1879 sailed through Behring straits into the Arctic ocean in quest of the north pole. The same autumn two vessels were missing also from the whaling fleet in the